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Hemophylaxis.

by

Edward Chandler.



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Hemoptysis.

This disease is denoted a spitting of blood; but is generally understood to be a hemorrhage from the lungs, trachea, or fauces; characterised by coughing up, fluid, or fothy blood, usually preceded by heat, or pain in the chest, irritation in the larynx, and a salish taste in the mouth.

It may be easily distinguished from hematemesis, the only disease, or variety of hemorrhage it is likely to be confounded with; as this disease consists in a vomiting of blood, usually preceded by a sense of weight, pain, or anxiety in the region of the stomach, unaccompanied by any cough, and is discharged in very considerable quantities, of a dark colour, and somewhat glutinous, mixed with the other contents of the stomach.

The causes of hemorrhage generally may occasion hemoptysis, yet there are peculiarities which more particularly conduce to this event; as a narrow throat, prominent shoulders, a long neck, delicate form, and sanguine temperament, a sensual habit &c.

These predispositions may be excited into action by a variety of causes; as long and loud speaking, or singing; sudden bursts of laughter; violent paroxysms of anger; great exertions, especially raising heavy weights; vicissitudes of weather, producing coughs; irregular habits of living; suppression of some natural discharge, as the hemorrhoids, or menses &c. The bleeding happens very frequently at night, when there is the least corporeal or mental excitement, owing to the horizontal posture of the body, and more particularly to the bending of the lower extremities, as this position increases the determination of blood to the lungs.

There are several varieties of hemoptysis, arising from different causes, and attended with various degrees of danger; which very much depend upon the state of the lungs at the time, as it is not always to be considered as a pulmonary disease, being often only a symptom or effect, and in several diseases such as pleurisies, peripneumonies, and many fevers, its

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presence, is a happy presage of a favourable termination.

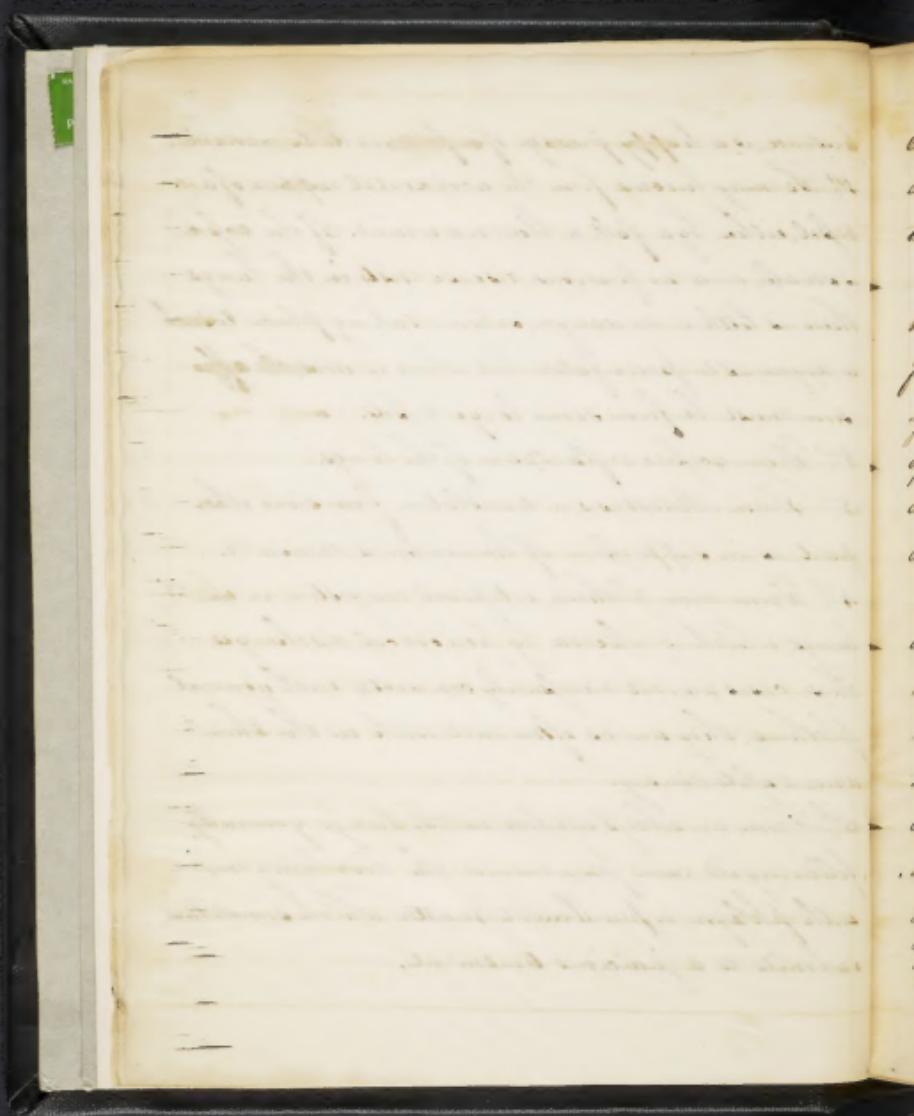
1st It may proceed from the accinated rupture of a vesicle, either by a fall, a blow, or a wound. If the vesicle is small, and no previous disease exists in the lungs, there is little or no danger, seldom taking place to such a degree as to prove fatal; but when it does, the effusion must be from some large vesicle.

2nd From specific inflammation of the lungs.

3rd From Metastasis, or translation from some other part, as in suppuration of hemorrhoids, menses &c.

4th From mere plethora, or topical congestion in the lungs, which is relieved by purulent discharges. These cases are not necessarily connected with general plethora; they are as often met with in the thin and valetudinarian.

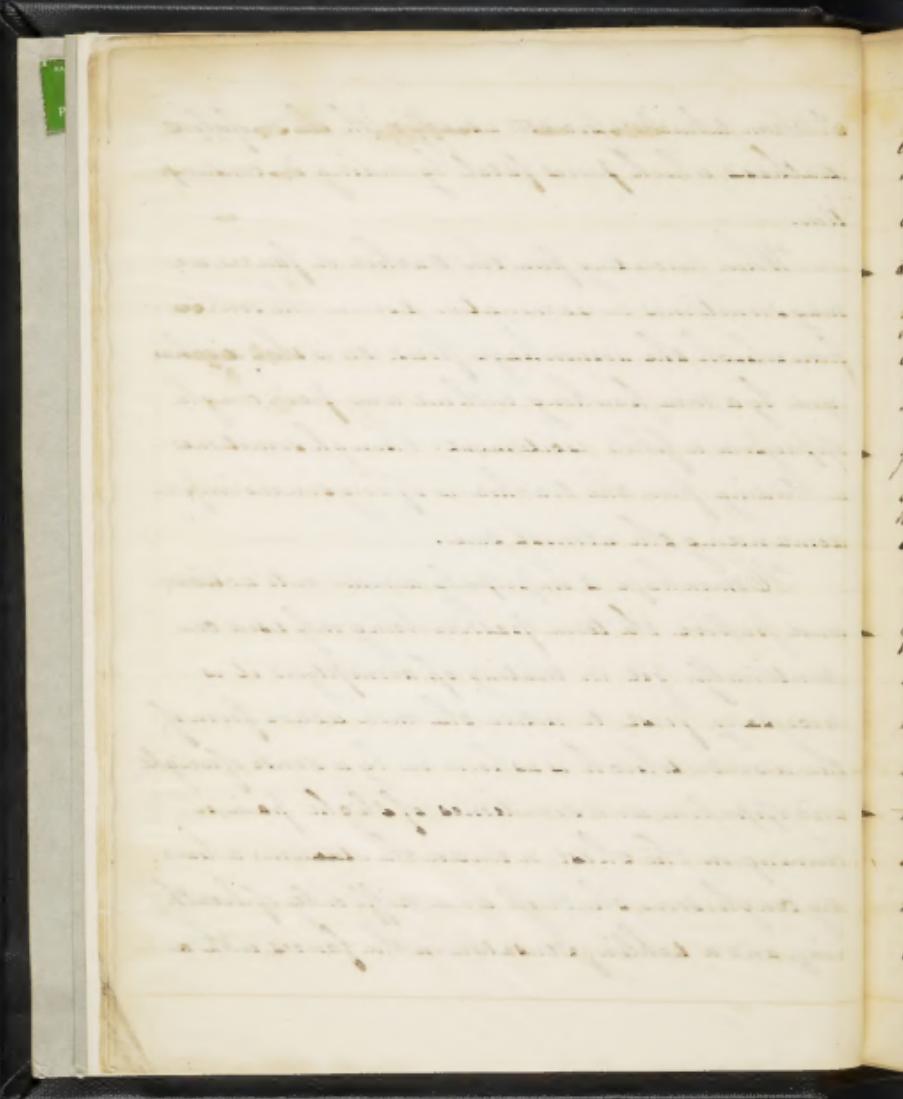
5th From an abscess or ulcer in the lungs, generally following ill cured pneumonia, the blood being mixed with phlegm, a putrid matter, which sometimes submits to a judicious treatment.



6^o. From tubercles, associated usually with the scrofulous X
disease, which proves fatal by ending in consumption.

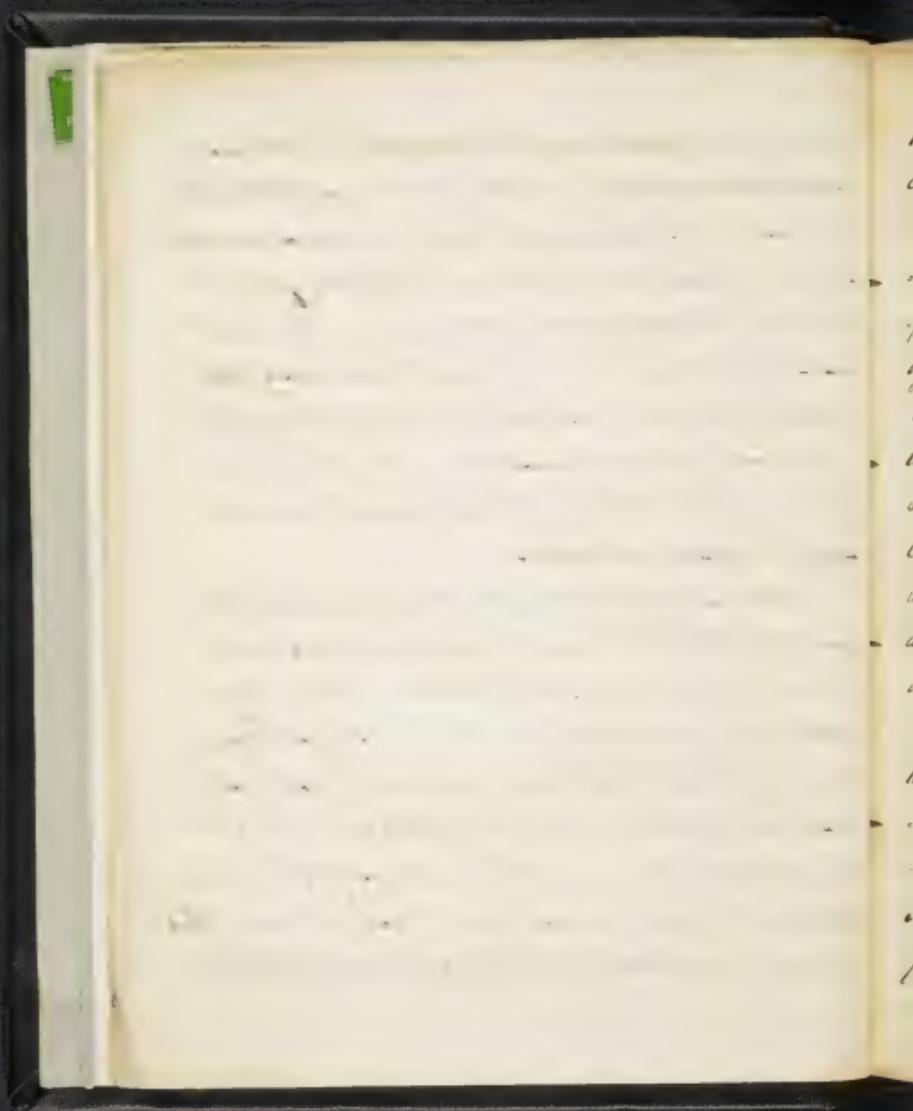
When proceeding from the trachea or fauces, we
may sometimes, on examination, discover the source
from which the hemorrhage flows. It is then dischar-
ged by a man hawking without any pain, cough,
oppression, a febrile excitement; though sometimes
a bleeding from the trachea is of very serious import
demanding the utmost care.

Hemorrhage is improperly divided into active,
and passive, the term passive being only used con-
ventionally; yet in treating of hemoptysis, it is
necessary, first, to notice the more active form of
the disease, which is ushered in by a sense of weight
and oppression, and sometimes of slight pain, or
burning in the chest, or under the sternum; a hard
dry cough; some shivering, and a difficulty of breath-
ing, and a tickling sensation in the fauces, with a



full irregular pulse, and flushed countenance. It is sometimes attended with fever, commencing with chills, cold extremities, pain in the back and loins, risorium, stomach, constipated bowels, and hæmorrhage, followed by heat, and exfoliation. Not unfrequently indeed cases have occurred, in which all the laws of inter mittent fever were observed; chills appearing with periodical regularity, and during the hot stage effusions of blood taking place, continuing in this way for days or even weeks.

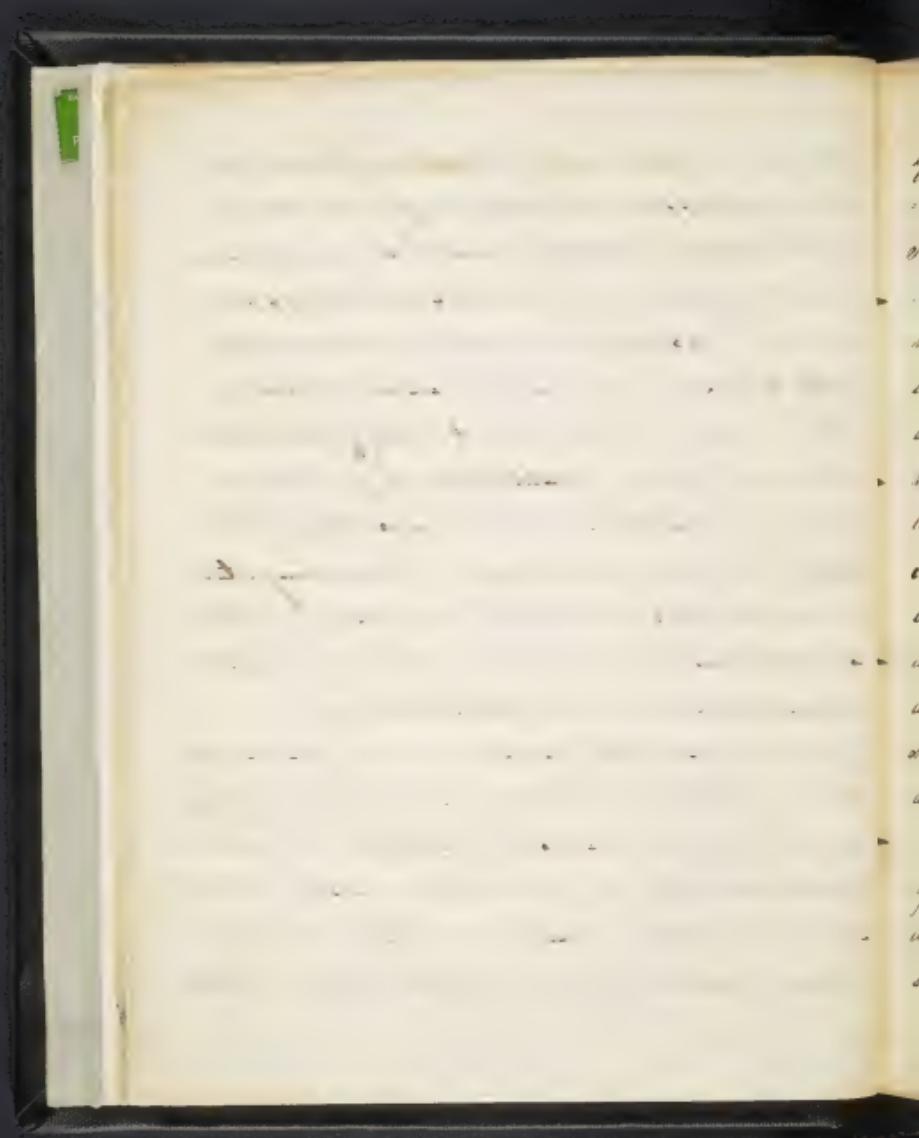
There is a difference in the mode, as well as the quantity of the blood discharged; sometimes being thrown up in a very small portion, attended by a rattling in the trachea, as though the tube was nearly filled with phlegm, preceded by a salivous taste in the mouth, by much irritation about the larynx, with an irresistible propensity to cough, terminating with a discharge of a single mouthful, or enduring a considerable length of time, while in



other cases it is thrown up without any effort, and so copious as to appear like a stream from the mouth.

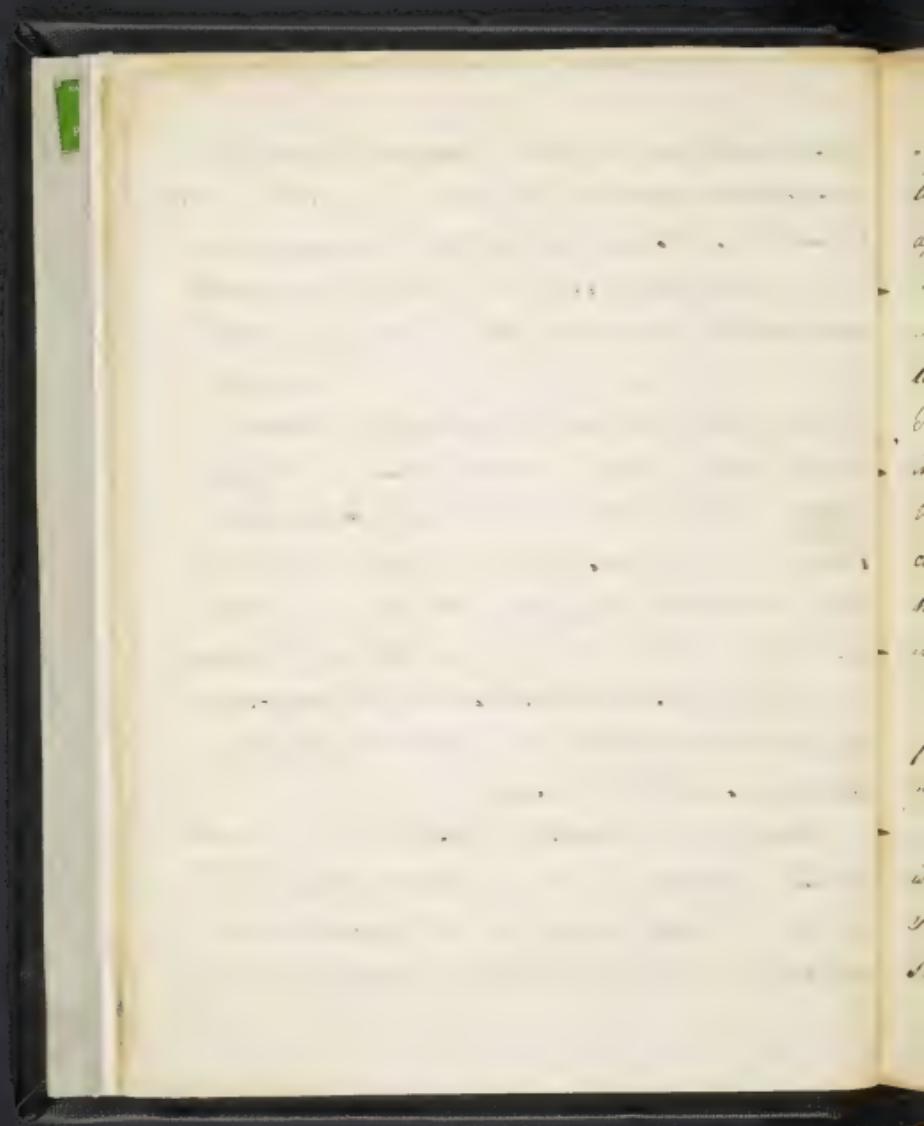
The leading indication must be to reduce vascular action, and nothing would seem more appropriate th. Al though this plan of treatment, is objected to by some among which is the celebrated Colquhoun, while others limit the use of the lancet to those only of ill... constitutions with fulness and activity of circulation. Yet a large portion of the cases of haemorrhage and active hemorrhage too are attended not so much by a redundancy of blood, as unequal distribution of it, and this may happen in individual, local, and teleutinary.

The lungs in this disease are greatly disposed to take an inflammation; indeed the phenomena of active hemorrhage are acting analogous to inflammation, the different principally consisting in the state of the capillary vessels at the time. In the former condition they are relieved at once by the



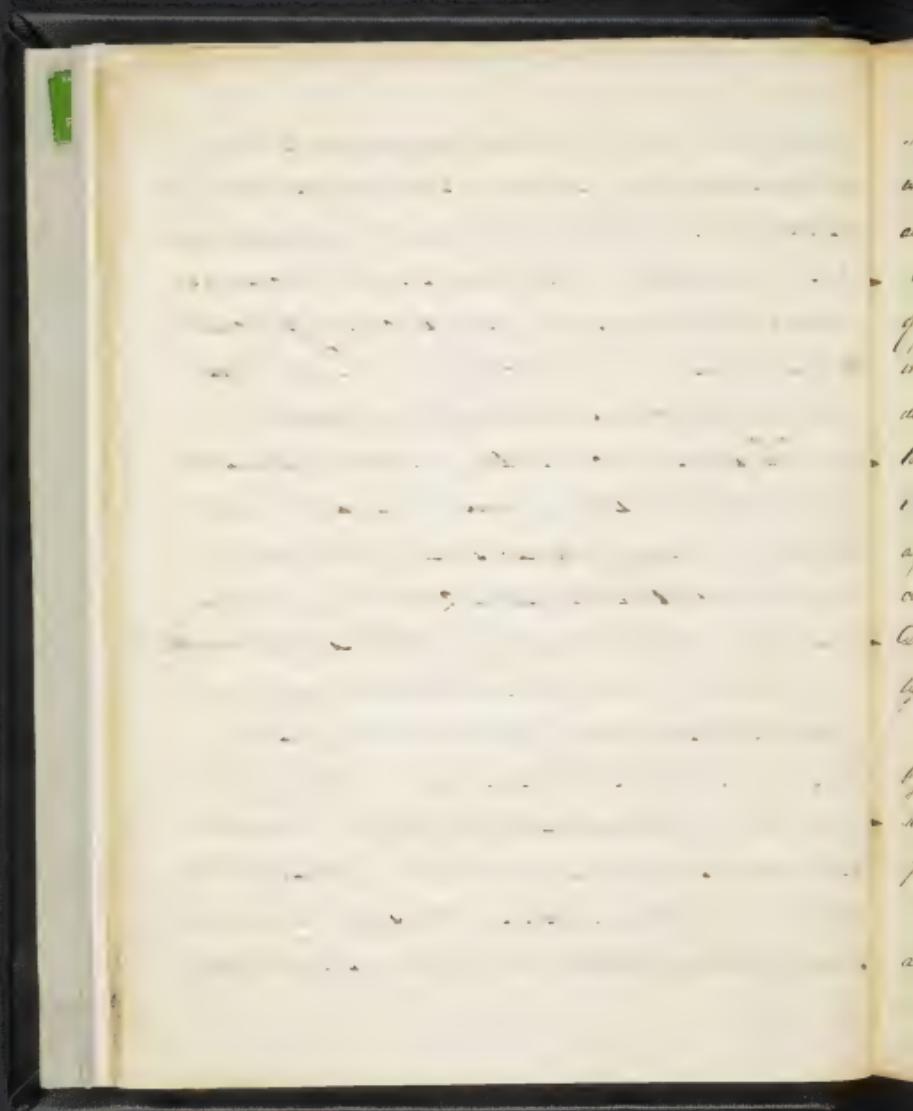
effusion, which in the latter, by a more tedious process, serum coagulable lymph, & pus is formed. In either case it is an appropriate remedy, by removing topical congestion, and restoring an equilibrium to the circulation; thus by opening a vein in any other part of the body, there will be a flow of blood to it, on the principle of respiration the hemorrhage will generally cease. To be effectual in the more violent cases, the detraction should be large, as small and repeated bleedings will prove utterly unavailing, tending more to harass and debilitate the patient, than affording any relief. In such cases we should at once draw a sufficient quantity to make a decided impression as nothing short will answer.

As soon as a decided impression has been made by this, or even during the operation, should the danger be great, we may direct camomile, in substance, to be administered, in doses of a tea-



-iron-full or more every 10, 15 or 20 minutes. In a
time it excites strong spasms by sympathetic to the lungs
and assists in closing the patulous mouths of the tracheal tubes.
As an auxiliary to the above, should the case demand it we may safely resort to cold applications
to the thorax, more particularly to the arm pits.
The practice of fumigation, or wrapping the whole person
in cloths, wet with cold water, or vinegar, appears to
be fraught with danger; as much as the parts
concerned, already, predisposed to inflammation,
may be excited to subsequent catarrh, or, pneumonia,
laying the foundation for plethora pulmonalis.

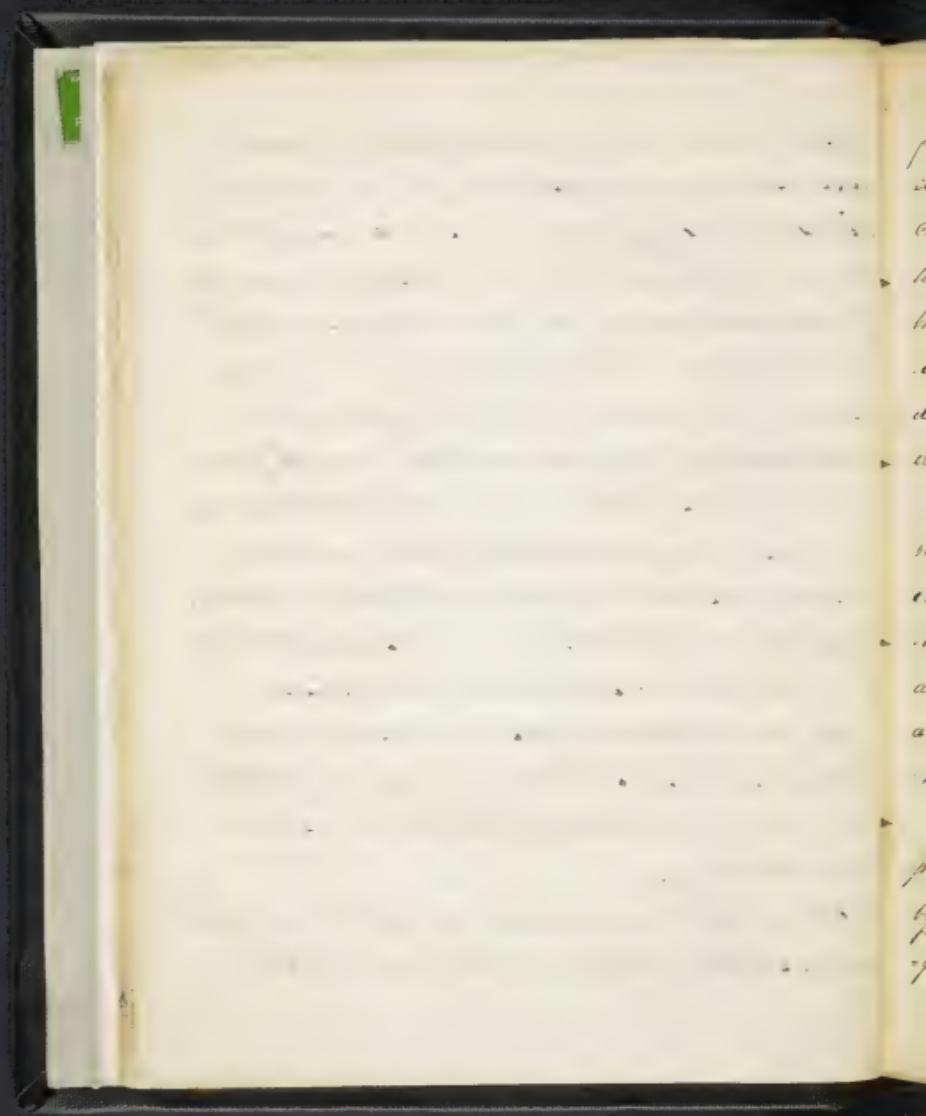
The other treatment will not always prove of
peculiar. In such cases after a purgative has been
induced as soon as there was respite in the convul-
sion, the Sicccharum Salutare, impels adminis-
tered, will sometimes produce the happiest effects.
It should be given in doses of 2 or 3 grains, with a
small portion of opium, at longer or shorter inter-



as the case may demand. It will not always sustain a large stream of blood, and will always prove inefficient, and sometimes detrimental unless preceded by it, at least when active pulsations occur during the hemorrhage, especially in hemoptysis. This medicine was for a long time discarded from practice, from the affiance paid to the authority of Moorhouse, Stahl, and Hoffman. In the progress of time, however, its reputation was again restored, by the late Dr. Barton, and is now considered as valuable article in the Materia Medica. Dr. Barton, and Dr. Moses have also spoken highly of the vitilic situation in hemoptysis.

To quiet irritation and subdue vascular action by their supposed sedative influence the Narcotics have been recommended in this disease by some practitioners. —

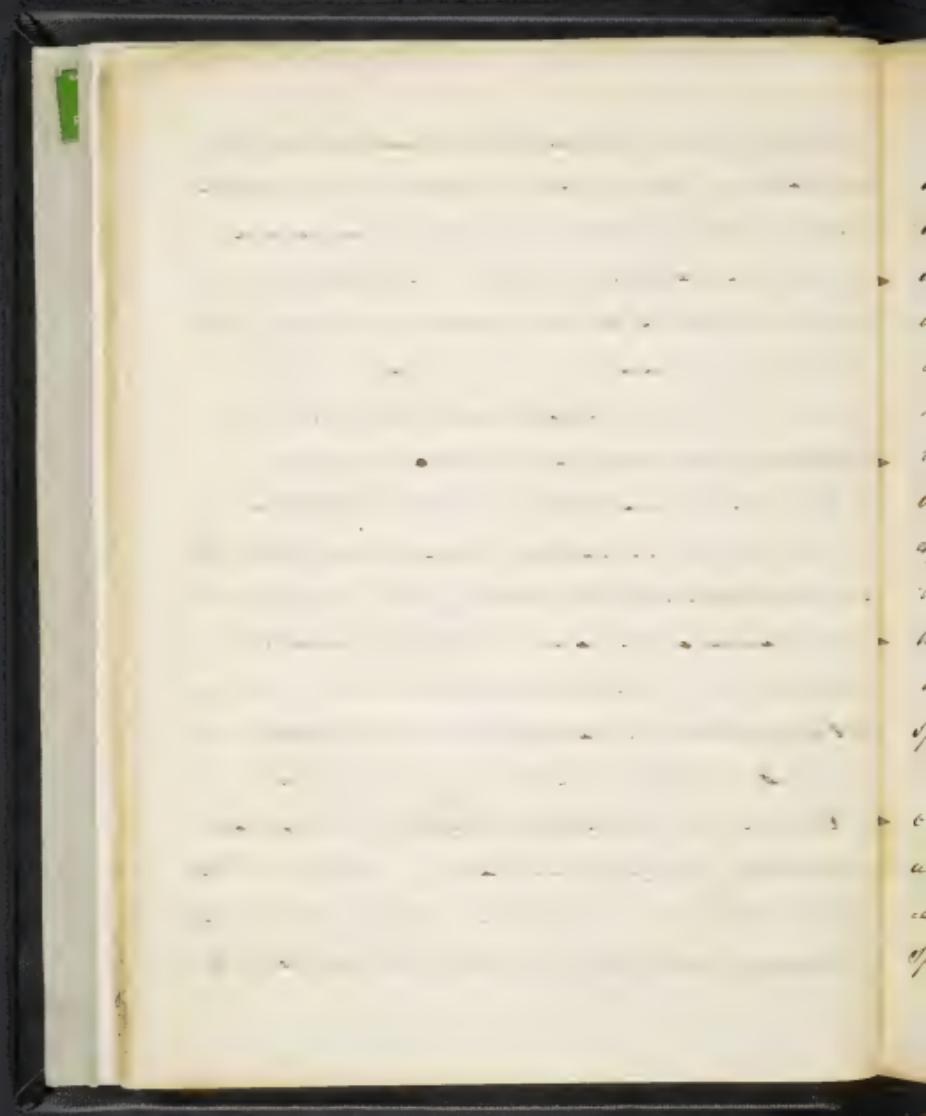
Opium has been much employed in hemorrhage, and is said to be exceedingly beneficial in those



proceeding from the uterus. its administration in the early stage of hemoptysis, ought to be confined, to those cases only where great irritation of the lungs, cause attended by spasmodic cough &c. After the force of the circulation is reduced, in active pulmonary hemorrhage, or in cases of originally opposite character, it then becomes, an appropriate remedy to a sharp irritation, and remove spasmodic cough &c.

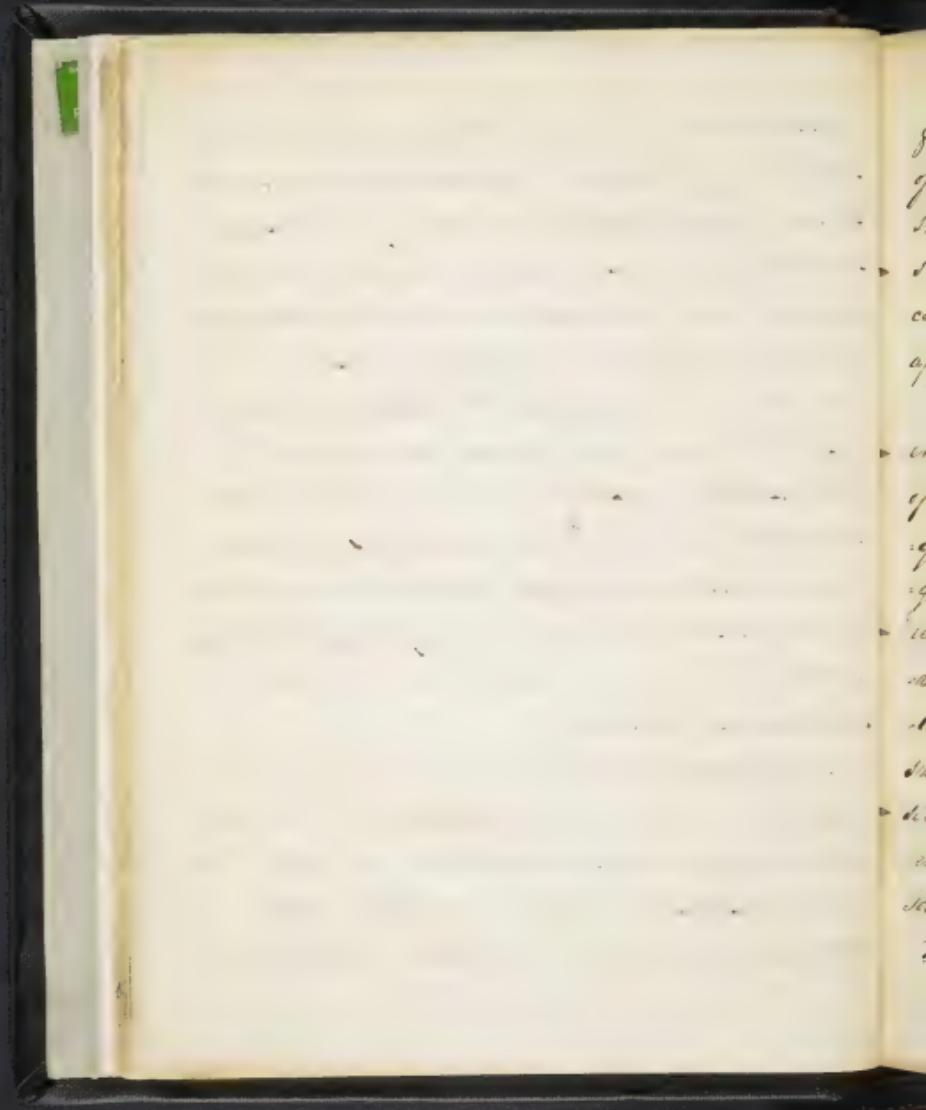
From its known sedative influence, Iodine has been often used in this disease; but is only applicable in those cases, when aspiration by the lancet, is inadmissible; such as an habitual hemoptoe, attended by cough, pain, a quick and sometimes active pulse, with considerable mobility, and weakness. In general, it is much inferior to Dr.

Elixies have been used in checking hemoptysis, particularly by Bryan Wilson of Dublin, and also by Dr. Willis, who avlars that the unfeigned experience of nearly half a century, taught him to



confide in them above every other remedy, their being
safe and efficacious. The practice however seems
to have been altogether abandoned, from its sup-
erior toxicity, and is now deemed hazardous, except
under urgent circumstances, when the ordinary
remedies have failed; and especially so, when the
hemorrhage is copious, from the rupture of a large
vein. In cases of an opposite character when
the discharge is small, mixed with the matter
expectorated from tubercular lungs they may
be administered with safety and advantage. Scler-
ic tincture, was in some instances very promptly stopped
a hemorrhage from the lungs, especially when
spontaneously induced.

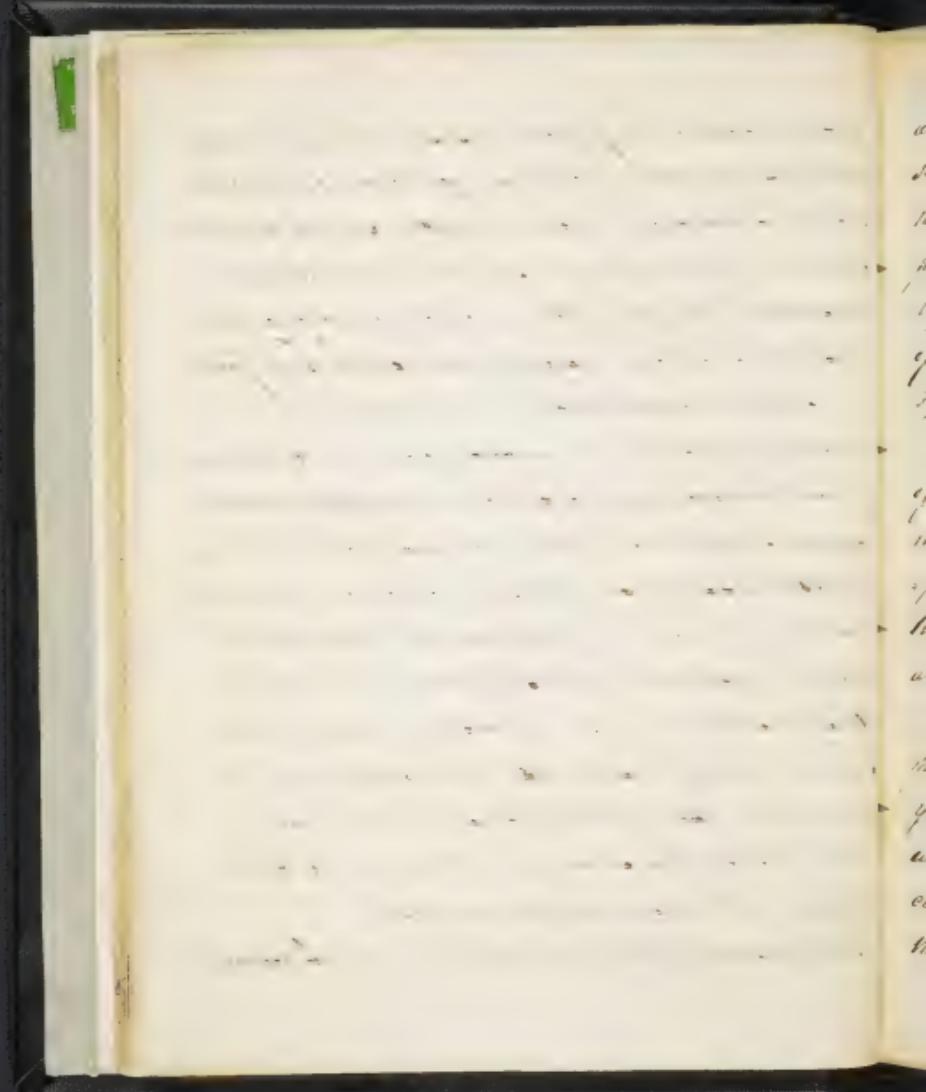
The great advantage to be derived from this
class of remedies in diluted doses, is now generally
acknowledged. They should not be administered how-
ever, in cases proceeding from tubercular vessels.
Spectaculana is considered the best, and should be



given in grain or half grain doses with the addition
of the $\frac{1}{4}$ of a grain of opium, repeated, at longer or
shorter intervals, in order to create a slight distension
of Stomach; this impulsion should be maintained a
considerable length of time. Tartar Emetic is more
applicable to those cases, attended with high fever.

Several other articles have been uncommonly and
employed by different practitioners, in the treatment
of synoptysis; many of which are perfectly inade-
quate to the end in view. We must not however ne-
glect the use of purgatives. Whether we regard the
reduction of vascular action, or the removal of ir-
ritation, induced by constipated bowels, cathar-
etics, constitute a most important remedy, and
should be early resorted to. The saline are con-
sidered the best of which, Epsom is the most
useful. When the Stomach will bear it the Bleom
Sicine, will answer a good purpose.

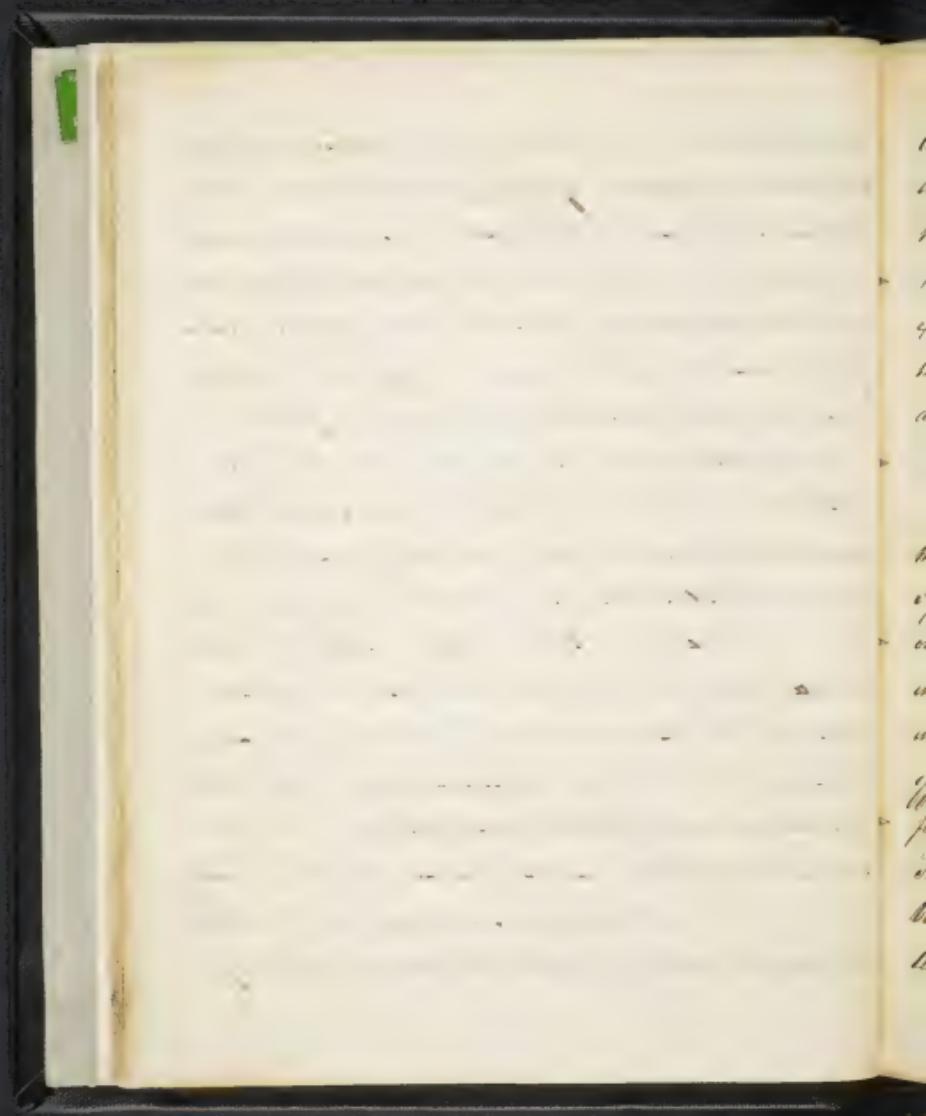
The contents of the prima via being much retiated,



as is indicated by purulent tenacious mucus, moistened stockings, con-
stitution &c. cathartics of a different character become
necessary. Under such circumstances Rheubarb is ap-
propriate; though the thin pill, exhibited conjointly
with the directions of Dr. Birrell, given in doses
of 3 grains at night, and two or three off, in the morning,
so soon will a cathartic, will be more effectual.

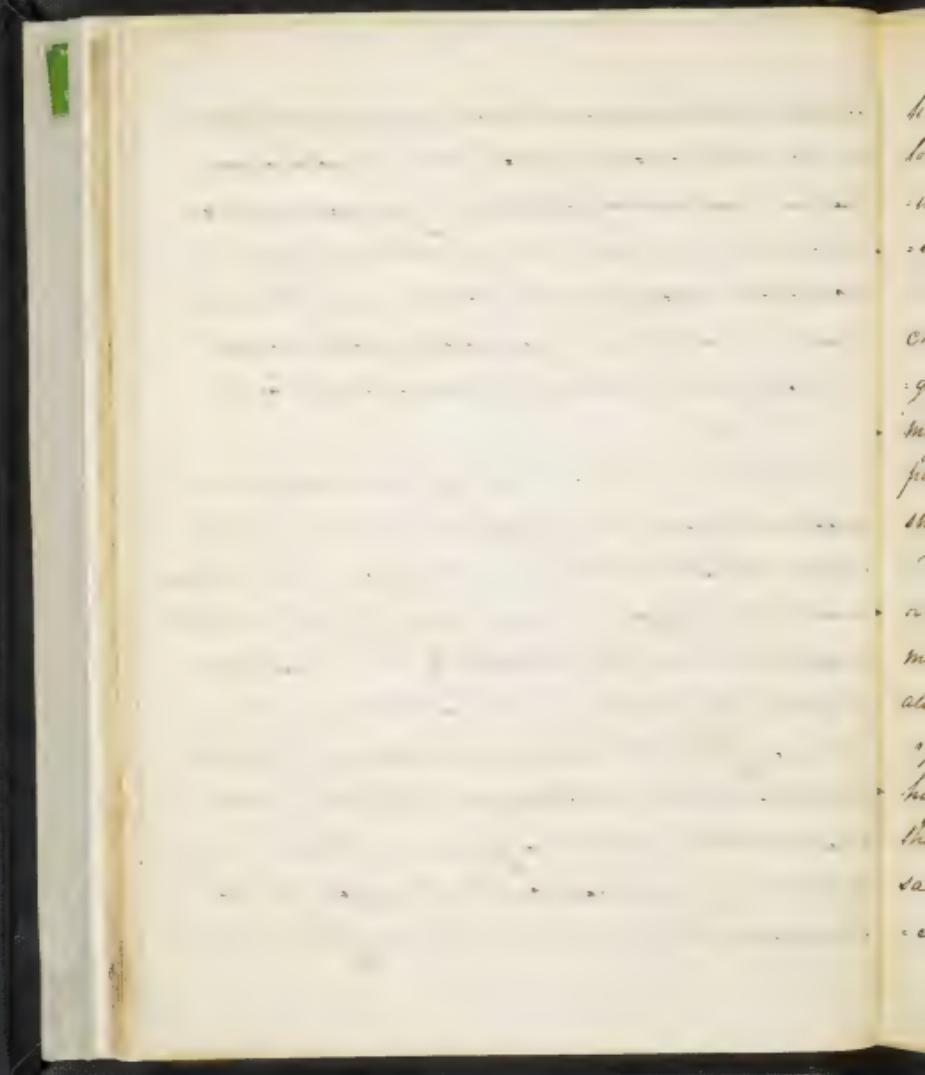
Cooperating with the foregoing general plan
of treatment, local applications may sometimes be
resorted to, or indeed become necessary, - as dry cap-
ping, or fomentations. When we find the humor largely con-
tinued, or even when a tendency to it exists, the latter
article, may be usefully applied to the chest.

Though the best course to be pursued, for the sup-
pression of active haemoptysis, has been detailed,
yet stain, and ineffectual, may all our efforts prove,
unless due attention is observed to other circumstan-
ces connected with the case. In many instances, that
they may harmonize with the general plan of



treatment, the patient should be immediately placed in bed, with his shoulders slightly elevated, and his lower extremities extended; joint not injured; his chamber cool, and well ventilated; and compression relaxed, not suffering him to converse. His diet, must consist of small quantities of demulcent drinks, agreeably acidulated and drank cold.

In place of active haemoptysis, we sometimes meet with cases of a very opposite condition of the system. These are denominated passive haemorrhage or with more propriety, haemorrhages of feeble action; in which the capillary vessels of the lungs, become incapable of performing their wonted secretory office, suffering the arterial blood to oxy from their patentous mouths unchanged in its character. This condition of system is found in the weak and valetudinary, and especially those of scrofulous tendency. There is in this variety of haemor-

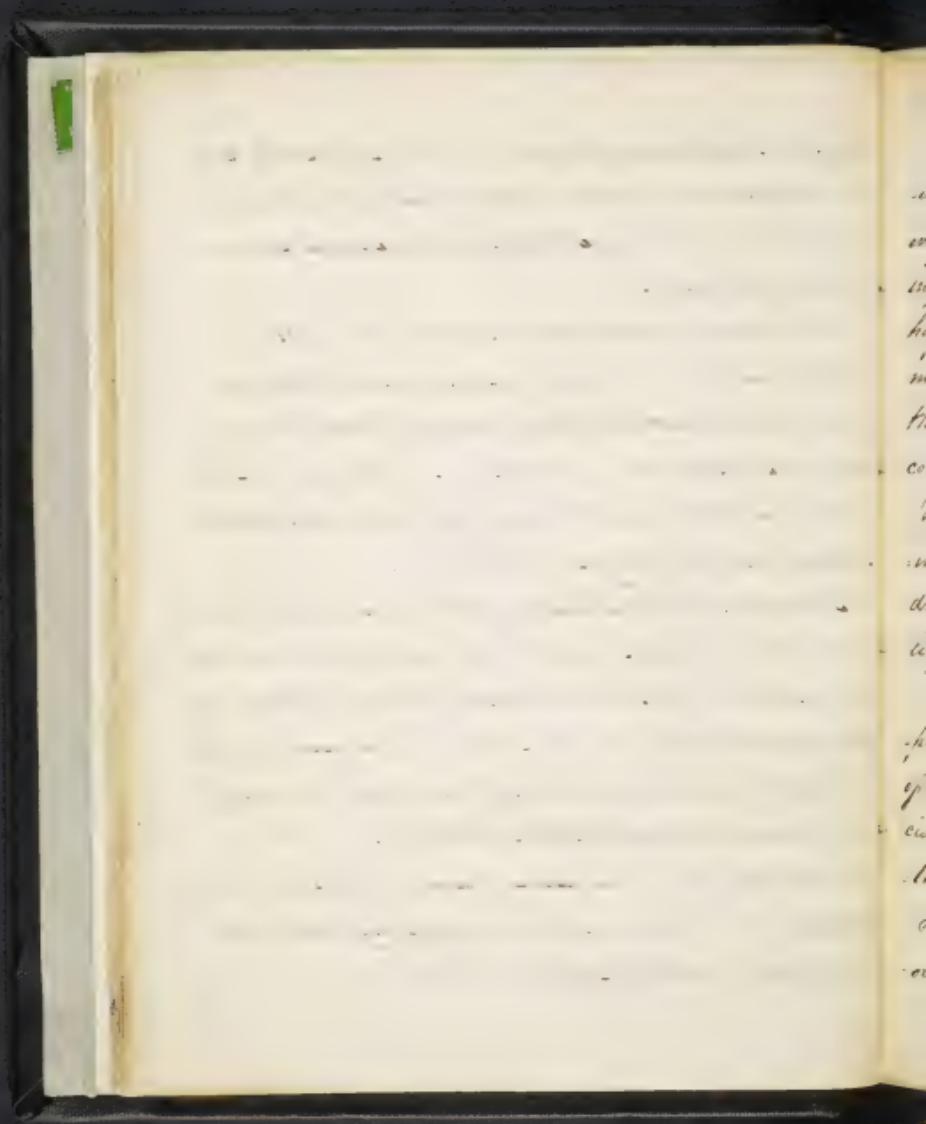


sage a slight cough, quick pulse, & feverish, pale
low countenance, ana hectic flushed, the stool be-
ing discharged, in streaks on the spout, some
times copiously.

The leading indication is evidently, first, to
check the hemorrhage, by any, or all of the fore-
going means, except t.^t. fa which local bleeding
may be substituted, if necessary. Second, to sup-
port the system, and through it, impart tone, and
strength to the vessels of the lungs.

Purrian bark alone, or combined with myrrh,
or the chalybrates is good, the latter combination
more especially. The Murata tincure of iron, may
also be used, though the sulphate, answers well.

Opuntia Turpentine in doses of 30 vols. 140 gts., every
half hour, will sometimes check it. Here
the Alum, may be used, though the saccharum
saturni now becomes a more appropriate rem-
edy being greatly superior to it.

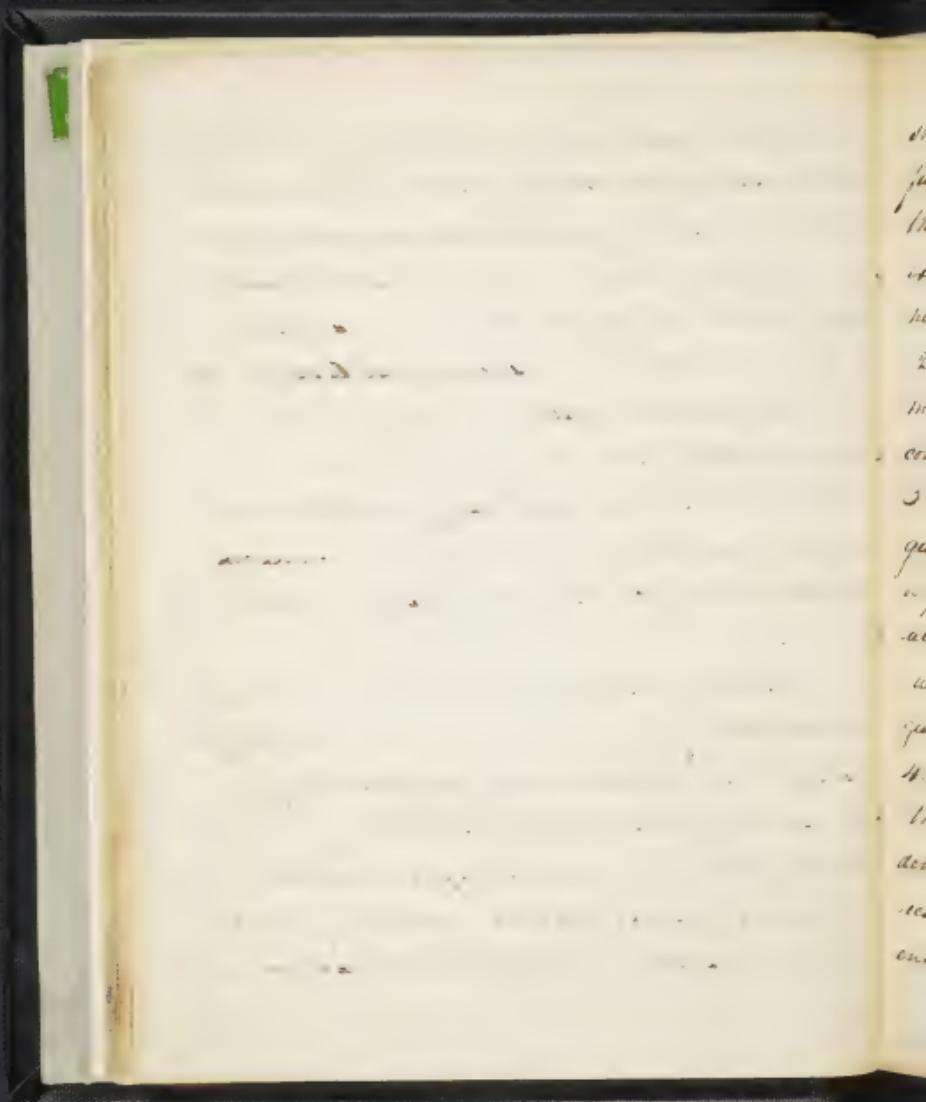


so much advantage is to be derived from the vegetable astrin. &c. as from catchu &c. Much how-
ever may be expected from the mineral acids, they be-
ing more appropriate in this, than in active haemor-
rhage from the lungs. Either the nitric or sulphuric
may be given; the latter answering best to suppress
the bleeding, and the former to rectify the milder
condition with which it may be connected.

The patient should make use of a mala, nourish-
ing diet, as milk, eggs &c and use such medicina-
l drunks as have a corroborant effect, such as malt
liquors.

These above constitute the principal medicines ap-
plicable to this form of the disease, the remedial effect
of which, may be ascribed to the habitual use of exer-
cise, especially on insects, just preparing the pa-
tient by the proper reduction of vascular action.

To guard against frequent repetitions of the com-
plaint, a system of prophylactic instruction.

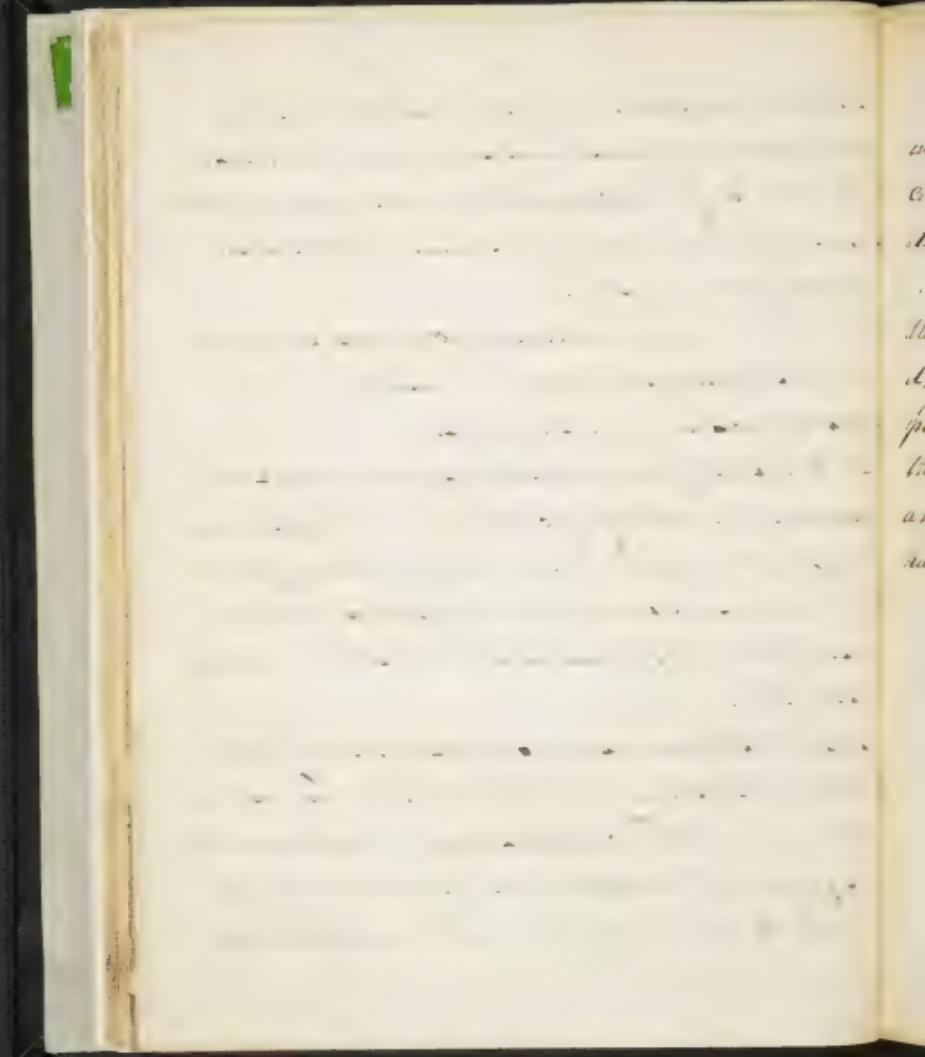


should be enjoined. — 1st The patient must carefully avoid every cause that will tend to increase the activity of the circulation, by using the gentlest exercise, and milder food, with a perfect abstinance from every except.

2nd He must avoid taking cold, as it will prove more obstinate when induced by calarch, and the consequences are more dangerous.

3rd The state of the pulse, and respiration must be guarded, and activity of circulation, with either pain or oppression removed without delay, by the appropriate remedies, as small bleedings, opiates, low diet, rest, cooling applications, and the whole anti-phlogistic plan.

4. In obstinate cases, a salivation should be tried, though this should not be attempted, when dependent upon a tubercular state of the lungs. Emetics frequently speak in this latter condition are liable to much confusione, acting as diverticula.



Haemophysis, appears to be a salutary process intended by nature to remove disseaated topical congestion, and hence it becomes an extremely interesting subject to the medical practitioner.

He is by no means to attend exclusively to the mere bleeding, as the nature of the cause which induces it, and the dangerous consequences to be anticipated from its frequent occurrence, each demand the exercise of his judgement, founded on correct anatomical knowledge, and timely inference of his skill.

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